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GENEALOGY COLLECTION



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ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN WHICH WAS HELD THE  
WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION  
DECEMBER 14, 1899.



Ergi Monumentum ære Perennius

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# ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society

of

Sons of the Revolution

1899-1900



PHILADELPHIA

1900

EDITED BY  
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary  
AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.  
JULY 4, 1900.

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## Object of the Society.

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T being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived ; therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval, and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution ; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period ; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers ; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

# General Society.

(ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1890.)

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## OFFICERS, 1899-1902.

*General President,*

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.

Of the Maryland Society.

*General Vice-President,*

GARRETT DORSET WALL VROOM,

Of the New Jersey Society.

*Second General Vice-President,*

HON. POPE BARROW,

Of the Georgia Society.

*General Secretary,*

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

Of the New York Society.

*Assistant General Secretary,*

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,

Of the Maryland Society.

*General Treasurer,*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,

Of the Pennsylvania Society.

*Assistant General Treasurer,*

HENRY CADLE,

Of the Missouri Society.

*General Registrar,*

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, PH.D.,

Of the Massachusetts Society.

*General Historian,*

HENRY WALDRIDGE DUDLEY,

Of the Illinois Society.

*General Chaplain,*

RIGHT REVEREND HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D.,

*Bishop of Minnesota,*

Of the Minnesota Society.

# Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

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## FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHELL.

GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.

HERMAN BURGIN.

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

\*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

\*ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.

WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

# Board of Managers,

1900-1901.

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## OFFICERS.

*President,*

WILLIAM WAYNE.

*First Vice-President,*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

*Second Vice-President,*

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

*Secretary,*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,  
Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.

*Treasurer,*

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

*Registrar,*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

*Historian,*

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*Chaplain,*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

---

## MANAGERS.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

PARK PAINTER.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.



DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1900-1901.

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DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

RICHARD PETERS, JR.

---

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

# Standing Committees.



## EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

## ON APPLICATIONS.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

## ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D., Chairman.

RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

JOHN EYERMAN.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

WILLIAM JAMES LATTA.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

EDWARD DE VEAUX MORRELL.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

## ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

**ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

**ON FLAGS.**

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., Chairman.

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

**ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.**

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, Chairman.

**ON LECTURES.**

JOHN WOOLFE JORDAN, Chairman.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

**ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.**

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

**ON COLOR GUARD.**

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

## Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.



ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.

DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.

HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.

JACOB GILES MORRIS.

JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.

JAMES HOLLENBACK SHERRED.

LEAROYD SILVESTER.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES.

**Proceedings**  
of the  
**Twelfth Annual Meeting,**  
**April 3, 1900.**



Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1900.



The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was called to order in the New Century Drawing Room, 124 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, at eight o'clock p. m., Captain William Wayne, President, in the Chair; about 100 members in attendance. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A. The president suggested to the members that one of their number be called to preside over the business of the meeting, whereupon on motion of Major James Edward Carpenter, Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert was invited to preside. Mr. Dechert on taking the Chair thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed the delight of the Society in having with it at this meeting its President, Captain Wayne.

The next in order being the reading of the Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting, Col. Josiah Granville Leach called attention to the fact that the minutes had been printed and distributed among the members, and moved that the reading of the same be dispensed with, and that they be adopted as recorded, which motion was agreed to.

The reading of the Report of the Board of Managers being in order Major James Edward Carpenter, Chairman of the Board read the following report which was received with generous applause:

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1900.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

Your Board of Managers respectfully report :

That during the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings, and one adjourned meeting.

In the early part of the year a communication was received by the Board with reference to a proposition to erect at Vendome, France, by citizens of Boston and Philadelphia, a statue to Rochambeau, who commanded the French Allied Troops in the War for American Independence. A series of resolutions were adopted by the Board heartily approving of the plan, and an appropriation of \$50 was made from the Treasury towards this object.

On April 19, 1899, the General Society held at Denver its triennial meeting at which several delegates from this Society were present ; the proceedings of this meeting were printed and copies sent to the members enrolled as of that date.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting of this Society, the proceedings of the Annual Meeting were printed and issued to members, in connection with the annual sermon preached December 18, 1898, the responses to the toasts at the Dinner given December 19, 1898, and the historical address of Judge Pennypacker delivered upon the occasion of the excursion of the Society to Pennypacker's Mills.

The prizes established by this Society in the University of Pennsylvania in competition for essays on historic subjects were this year awarded as follows :

First prize \$75.00 to Francis Sims McGrath, Class of 1901 (Law), Germantown, Pa., subject of essay, "Pennsylvania Sons of Liberty and their efforts for Independence."

Second prize of \$25.00 to Samuel Crothers, Jr., Class of 1901, Philadelphia, Pa., subject of essay, "The Philadelphia Tea Party."

Both of these prize essays were specially meritorious but the greatest pleasure to the successful contestants—that of receiving these prizes on commencement day or having them announced upon that occasion, was made impossible through the non-com-



pliance of the University authorities with the regulations mutually agreed upon and approved by our Board January 12, 1897, regarding the competition and award of these prizes.

On Saturday, June 17, 1899, the seventh annual excursion of the Society to commemorate the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the Army from its winter intrenchments at Valley Forge, was made to Pennypacker's Mill on the Perkiomen, the site at which Washington and his army encamped from September 26, to 29, 1777, and again after the Battle of Germantown, and where they remained until October 8th. About 200 members participated and the trip was a specially interesting one. The homeward trip was made from Perkiomen Junction *via* the Schuylkill River in steamboats to Fairmount passing *en route* many interesting historical spots, and guided by a little volume the reproduction of that published in 1827, entitled "The Schuylkill Navigator," a unique publication of the times which pointed out the dangerous rocks and bars and indicated when to take on the horse and when to land him, etc. This publication was supplemented by an interesting map gratuitously prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, Engineer of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal Company. Luncheon was served in the grove adjacent to the headquarters at Pennypacker's Mill where Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements called the pilgrims together; the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, Chaplain of the Society offered the invocation, after which the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., made an historical address followed by an interesting paper also prepared by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, and read by Mr. Cabeen, giving a history of the military bridge built by General Sullivan across the Schuylkill River near Valley Forge,

It having been thought desirable to record biographical information of our members, as well as the service of the ancestors whom they represent in the Society, the Secretary was authorized to prepare a blank form and request the members of the Society to furnish the biographical information thus asked for. The value of such information to future generations can be

readily seen upon reflection, and it is only to be regretted that so few have responded to the call.

On November 7, 1899, occurred the death at Pittsburgh, Pa., of Col. Dallas Cadwallader Irish, a member of the Board. Colonel Irish represented the Society in the Western part of the State. His interest in its welfare was manifested in many ways, and he was looking forward with anticipated pleasure to a closer acquaintance with the members of this Society, when he was suddenly stricken by death. A memoir prepared by the Secretary of the Society has been entered upon its minutes.

On November 14, 1899, the Board passed the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Mayor of the City and to each of the branches of City Councils :

*“Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution hereby expresses its earnest approval of the ordinance which has been introduced into Councils having in view the demolition of buildings now occupying portion of Independence Square to the southward of those now fronting on Chestnut Street and the restoring of the ground so that it ‘shall be and remain a public green and walk forever.’”*

At the meeting of the Board on December 12, 1899, Mr. Samuel Stanhope Smith Pinkerton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to fill Colonel Irish's unexpired term in the Board of Managers.

On Thursday evening, December 14, 1899, this Society, in conjunction with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held a Memorial Meeting in the Assembly Room of the latter Society, to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the death of George Washington. A large and appreciative audience was present and listened to an admirable address by Professor John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania ; and what also added to the interest of the occasion was the presence in full dress of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and the handsome decorations of the Room with the flags of this Society. In addition to the observance of this anniversary by these two Societies other celebrations were held throughout the city, and a committee consisting of Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Dr. T. Hewson Bradford and Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., representing

this Society coöperated with Committees of other bodies in the commemoration of the anniversary.

On the same day, the members of the Society resident at Harrisburg, in conjunction with the Historical Society of Dauphin County, held a memorial service. At this meeting several addresses were delivered by members of this Society.

The Eleventh Church Service to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, and the 100th Anniversary of the death of George Washington, was held at Old Christ Church on Sunday, December 17, upon which occasion the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society had charge of the services and an instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Henry Nelson, Rector of St. Peter's Parish also a member of this Society ; other clergymen participating were Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, Rector of Christ Church, Rev. Summerfield E. Snively, M.D., of the Burd Orphan Asylum, Rev. Samuel Philip Kelly of St. Barnabas and Rev. Lucien Moore Robinson ; an interesting feature of this occasion was the military escort from the place of gathering to the place of service by a detail of Company " D " First Regiment National Guard and the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

— On December 19th, a dinner was given to commemorate the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge, at the Hotel Walton—about 200 members and their guests participating. In the absence of the President of the Society, Vice-President Cadwalader acted as toast master ; responses were made by the Rev. John R. Paxton, D.D. to the toast " Valley Forge " ; Lieut. Governor General John P. S. Gobin to " The Army " ; Commander Adolph T. Marix, U.S.N., to " The Navy," and the Hon. Harman Yerkes, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bucks County, Pa., to " Our Country."

Major Richard Strader Collum, U.S.M.C., who for some time has filled the position of Registrar of the Society, having been appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors Home, at Erie, removed to that place, and on Nov. 14, 1899, resigned the Registrarship. Mr. John Woolf Jordan was elected to fill the

unexpired term. The election of Mr. Jordan creating a vacancy in the list of managers, Major Collum was elected to fill Mr. Jordan's unexpired term.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials are having a plan prepared by Mr. Washington Bleddyn Powell, a member of the Committee, for a tablet to be erected in the Court Yard of City Hall, Philadelphia to mark the site of the Camp of the French Troops during their stay in Philadelphia *en route* to Yorktown in 1781. It is intended to have this tablet in place by October 19th, next, the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. It is particularly appropriate that the French contingent of the American Army be thus remembered this year, when France has invited to its Capital the various countries of the World and where America has shown her appreciation of the aid of France during the Revolution by the erection in that country of several memorials to revolutionary patriots both American and Frenchmen. The Committee also contemplates the erection in the near future, and plans have been formulated for a tablet on the School House at Third and Green Streets, Philadelphia, which occupies the site of the Barracks occupied during the French and Indian War and during the Revolution, by the soldiers of both armies. This is a very important historic spot in Philadelphia, and the proposed location is specially fitting as an object lesson to the rising generations who are being taught within the walls of the structure located on this site.

During the past year the Society has added to its collections a fac-simile of the Flag of the Hanover Associators of Lancaster County, Pa., and in addition thereto various publications of the State Societies of Sons of the Revolution, and of kindred Societies.

During the past year a number of Members of this Society have entered the Provisional Army of the United States, and in the far off Philippine Islands are serving their country at this epoch in American History, as did their ancestors here nearly a century and a quarter ago.

The following record of service in the Spanish-American War



is of a member admitted since the report submitted at the last annual meeting :

JASPER EWING BRADY.

Enlisted U. S. Marine Corps, Sept. 8, 1887 ; honorably discharged May 4, 1888. Enlisted as Private, 18th Regiment U. S. Infantry, September 17, 1888 ; appointed Corporal, March 11, 1890 ; after examination appointed Second Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, August 1, 1891 ; Graduate, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1895 ; promoted First Lieutenant, June 1, 1898 ; appointed Captain U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps and made Censor of Telegraph at Tampa, Fla., August 16, 1898 ; Chief, Bureau of Information in charge of Army Secret Service, August 26, 1898 ; announced as Chief Signal Officer, Department of Santiago de Cuba ; mustered out of Volunteer Army, March 2, 1899 ; resigned from regular establishment September 30, 1899.

The Society during the year appropriated the sum of \$125.00 to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to complete the indexing of the names in the published volumes of Pennsylvania in the Revolution. The Permanent Fund has reached the sum of \$12,882.34.

The Board has elected during the past year forty four (44) new members as follows ; of this number one (1) was admitted by transfer from another State Society. During the same period three (3) whose names had been dropped from our rolls were reinstated to membership ; fifteen (15) have died ; two (2) have resigned and two (2) were transferred to other State Societies.

ASHTON, WILLIAM EASTERLY, M.D., May 9, 1899.  
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Private William Ashton (1734-1800),  
Penna. Militia.

BALL, THOMAS HAND, May 9, 1899.  
Germantown, Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Paymaster Thomond Ball (-1779), Hart-  
ley's Additional Continental Regiment.

BOGER, CHARLES WILLIAM, December 12, 1899.  
Philadelphia.

- Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),  
Penna. Militia.
- BOGER, EDWIN LUCIEN, February 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia,  
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),  
Penna. Militia.
- BOGER, JOHN ALBERT, M.D., February 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Skeen (1746-1813),  
Penna. Militia.
- BOGGS, BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, February 13, 1900.  
Harrisburg, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Private John Hanna (1748-1838), Penna.  
Militia.
- BRADY, JASPER EWING (Lieutenant U.S.A.), May 9, 1899.  
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Brady (1733-1779), Penna.  
Line.
- CASSATT, ROBERT KELSO, December 12, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Ensign James Johnston (-1842), Penna.  
Line.
- CHAYNE, HORACE AUGUSTINE, November 14, 1899.  
Harrisburg, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Corporal John Chayne (-1800), Penna. Militia.
- COOK, EDGAR SCUDDER, June 13, 1899.  
Pottstown, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Cook (1753-1839), New Jersey  
Militia.
- COYLE, ROBERT JOSEPH, JR., June 13, 1899.  
Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Manassah Coyle (1756-1834), Penna.  
Militia.
- CROWELL, SAMUEL BABCOCK, April 11, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Babcock (1760-1813), Mass.  
Militia.
- DEMMING, BENJAMIN WHITMAN, February 13, 1900.  
Harrisburg, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Private John Demons (1727-1809),  
Conn. Line.

- DEWEY, EDWIN JOHN, June 13, 1899.  
Haddonfield, N. J.  
Great-great-grandson of Corporal William Dewey (1746-1813),  
Connecticut and New Hampshire Militia.
- EYANSON, JOHN EDDY, March 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Grandson of Private John Eyanson (1750-1831), New Jersey  
Line, and Penna. Militia.
- FURBER, WILLIAM COPELAND, November 14, 1899.  
Merchantville, N. J.  
Great-grandson of Private Philip McCracken (1760-1810), Spen-  
cer's Additional Continental Regiment.
- HAYES, ROBERT PRIESTLEY, October 10, 1899.  
Williamsport, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain Robert Hays (1742-1819),  
Penna. Militia.
- HULICK, CHARLES EDWIN, April 11, 1899.  
Easton, Penna.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Major John Coryell (1730-1799),  
Penna. Militia.
- JOHNSON, ALBA BOARDMAN, May 9, 1899.  
Rosemont, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Benjamin Kemp (1761-1843), New  
Hampshire Militia.
- KNOX, ARTHUR WALLACE, October 10, 1899.  
Tampa, Fla.  
Great-great-grandson of Private Matthew Sharp (1751-1796),  
Penna. Militia.
- LEVERETT, WILLIAM, April 11, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Fuller (1743-1802),  
Mass. Militia.
- MACPHERSON, GEORGE, May 9, 1899.  
Germantown, Philadelphia.  
Grandson of Major William Macpherson (1756-1813), Penna.  
Line.
- MILLIKEN, JOHN FOSTER, December 12, 1899.  
Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain Henry Taylor (1733-1813),  
Penna. Militia.

- NEWTON, GEORGE JUNKIN, October 10, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Cook (1753-1839), New Jersey Militia.
- NICHOLLS, JOSEPH KLAPP, February 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great grandson of Captain Andrew Barry (1745-1811), "The Spartan Rangers" of South Carolina.
- PAGE, LOUIS RODMAN, April 11, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Private Thomas Page (1745-1828), New Jersey Militia.
- PARKHURST, DANIEL BURLEIGH, February 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private Hugh Parkhurst (-1776), Mass., Militia. Seaman, Privateer "Yankee Hero"; killed in action with the British Frigate "Milford," 1776.
- PATTERSON, JOSEPH EMMETT, April 11, 1899.  
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.  
Grandson of Private Amos Patterson (1749-1817), Mass. Militia.
- PUTNAM, EARL BILL, February 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Lieutenant Elias Jackson (1753-1830), Rhode Island Line.
- PYLE, WALTER LYTLE, M.D., February 13, 1900.  
(Admitted from the District of Columbia Society.)  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Private Isaac Pyle (1725-), Penna. Militia.
- REETS, EDGAR RANDOLPH, June 13, 1899.  
South Bethlehem, Penna.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Major Reuben Potter (1717-1779), New Jersey Militia.
- RUE, LEVI LINGO, May 9, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Douglass (1745-1840), Penna. Line.
- SANDERSON, GEORGE, May 9, 1899.  
Scranton, Penna.  
Great grandson of Captain Simon Spalding (1742-1814), Conn. Line.



- SANDERSON, JAMES GARDNER, April 11, 1899.  
Scranton, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Sergeant Timothy Jackson (1756-1814),  
Mass. Militia.
- SCHOCH, AMON ZELLER, March 13, 1900.  
Bloomsburg, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Matthias Schoch (1738-1812), Penna.  
Militia.
- SCHOCH, HENRY HARVEY, December 12, 1899.  
Selinsgrove, Penna.  
Great-grandson of Private Matthias Schoch (1738-1812), Penna.  
Militia.
- SHEAHAN, WILLIAM HENRY, March 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of David Shriver, Sr. (1735-1826), Mem-  
ber of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776.
- SHEWELL, GEORGE DUNBAR, March 13, 1900.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Private David Austin (1732-1801), Conn.  
Militia.
- SHRIVER, FRANK WILLIAM, April 11, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of David Shriver, Sr. (1735-1826), Member of  
the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776.
- TURNBULL, CHARLES SMITH, M.D., June 13, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Shute (-1783),  
Penna. Militia.
- WAGNER, GEORGE MECHLIN, June 13, 1899.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Ensign John Wilkes Kittera (1752-1801),  
Penna. Militia.
- WARE, HORACE BACON, M.D., June 13, 1899.  
Scranton, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain William Garrison (1742-1785),  
New Jersey Militia.
- WILLIAMS, DANIEL BITTNER, D.D.S., June 13, 1899.  
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.  
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Williams (1739-1781),  
Conn. Line. Killed in action.

WORTH, MASON GALLOWAY,  
Philadelphia.

December 12, 1899.

Great-great-grandson of Captain John Galloway (1759-1819),  
Penna. Militia.

The condition of our membership at this time covering the  
period of twelve (12) years of our existence is as follows :

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION ON APRIL 3, 1900, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MEMBERS ADMITTED IN EACH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 3D.														
FISCAL YEAR.		1888-'89.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.	1893-'94.	1894-'95.	1895-'96.	1896-'97.	1897-'98.	1898-'99.	1899-'00.	TOTAL.
Founders.		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Admitted by election since the founding.		56	95	125	199	137	137	158	103	84	84	58	43	1279
Admitted from other State Societies.		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	9
Total admitted into the Pennsylvania Society.		72	95	125	199	137	139	158	104	84	88	58	44	1303
Class of Membership.	Endowed.	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	8
	Life.	9	2	7	7	5	7	6	9	3	7	1	1	64
	Annual.	63	92	117	191	131	131	151	95	80	81	56	43	1231
Insignia issued.		55	61	71	90	65	64	71	41	33	19	20	7	597
Certificates of Membership issued.		12	18	12	37	35	23	38	14	18	6	12	10	235
Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	Transf. to other State Societies.	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	12
	Deceased.	17	13	9	25	15	13	9	5	6	—	1	—	113
	Resigned.	—	—	3	3	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	16
	Dropped from roll for non-payment of dues.	1	3	7	11	8	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	44
	Totals, Deaths, Resignations, Etc.	18	17	20	41	30	25	14	10	6	3	1	—	185
Total Active Membership, Apr. 3, 1900.		54	78	105	158	107	114	144	94	78	85	57	44	1118

The Necrological Roll of the Society shows the death of the following honored members as reported during the year :

HENRY WHELEN died at his home at Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Thursday April 27, 1899, aged 82 years. He was a native of Philadelphia. In early life he lived in Iowa, subsequently returning to Philadelphia where he engaged in the banking and brokerage business with his brother, and with the firms of E. S. Whelen & Co., and Townsend Whelen & Co. He was one of the earlier Presidents of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and a man highly esteemed in the business and social world.

COL. ALEXANDER BIDDLE, whose death occurred at his country residence on the Bethlehem Turnpike, Chestnut Hill, on May 2, 1899, was born in Philadelphia. His family, an old and prominent one, came to this country before William Penn. He was the son of Thomas Biddle, a leading financier and banker of this City, and grandson of Clement Biddle, Washington's Quartermaster-General and a trusted officer of the Continental Army. Col. Biddle after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania entered into mercantile pursuits and was largely engaged in the shipping business with China and the Philippine Islands. He afterwards entered the banking firm of his father, and at the breaking out of the Civil War, became Major of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers prominently identified with the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He engaged with his regiment in the battles at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and in the latter engagement was a Lieutenant-Colonel. After 18 months of active service during the most trying period of the rebellion he resigned his commission to engage in private business pursuits. Soon afterwards he became a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., a position which he retained until his death. He was also a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the old Contributionship Insurance Company. He was a Director on the Board of City Trusts and subsequently became its President for a time when he resigned. Afterwards he accepted a re-appointment to the Board, where he occupied responsible positions on its Committees of Trust. He always took a deep interest in the affairs of Girard College and was prominent in its management. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chestnut Hill, and also of the Church of the Epiphany whilst it occupied the site at 15th and Chestnut Streets.

THOMAS MIFFLIN SOUDER died June 1, 1899, aged 31. Mr. Souder's life was spent in mercantile pursuits in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

PIERCE CROSBY, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N., one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the Civil War, died at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1899, aged 76. He was born in Delaware County, Penna., and appointed a midshipman in 1838. He served on several ships in the Mediterranean and returned to the United States in 1843 to attend a naval school in Philadelphia. He was promoted to Past Midshipman in '44, spent two years on the coast survey when in 1846 he was ordered to the "Decatur" and served in the Mexican war and took part in the attack of Tuxpan and Tobasco. The years intervening between the Mexican War and the beginning of the Civil War he spent in cruising or in shore duty, but in the Civil War he took an active part. As a Lieutenant he was first employed in keeping open communications and cutting off supplies in Chesapeake Bay, where he captured and destroyed Confederate vessels. He had command for a time of the Gunboat "Pinola" and commanded this vessel at the time when with the "Itaska" he cut the chain barrier in the Mississippi at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip. He was present at the capture of New Orleans and at the passage and repassage of Vicksburg, and at the engagement with the "Arkansas." He was promoted to Commander in 1862, and afterwards made a Fleet Captain in the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Lee. He was engaged in various operations on the coast and captured a number of blockade runners, and in other ways gave important service to the Navy. He was promoted to Captain in May, '68, and was Inspector of ordinance at the Norfolk Navy Yard in '69 and '70; at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in '71 and '72, and at the Washington Navy Yard from '72 to '74. In the latter year he was commissioned Commodore and commanded the League Island Navy Yard from '78 to '80. He was commissioned a Rear-Admiral in 1882 and commanded the South Atlantic Station that year and the Asiatic Station in the following year. He was retired on his own application in October, 1883, and until his death resided in Washington. Besides his membership in this Society he was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

ISAAC LANE ANDERSON died August 9, 1899, aged 65. Mr. Anderson was a man of retiring disposition with a liberal culture and a student all his life, with a special fondness for geological and historical studies; his vacations were usually passed in a quiet way at places with historic surroundings, and being a close observer of people and

events he had a fund of information which made him an agreeable conversationalist. He took a great interest in this Society and was seldom absent from its gatherings. At the time of his death he occupied a clerical position in the Philadelphia Post Office.

WILLIAM MEREDITH WATTS, who died in Philadelphia on the evening of October 17, 1899, at the age of 52, was the son of the late Hon. Henry M. Watts, Minister to the Court of Vienna. He was educated abroad and on returning to this country lived for a number of years in Marietta, Pa., where his family had large financial interests. He for a time occupied the position of Secretary of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, but was obliged to resign the position some time before his death by reason of ill health.

SPENCER MOSES JANNEY, who died suddenly on October 20, 1899, had a long and successful business career. He was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1838, and at an early age engaged with his father in commercial business, becoming subsequently a member of the firm. He later branched into other enterprises and in 1890 became the president of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad Company, which position he occupied at the time of his death; he was also a Director of the Merchants and Mechanics National Bank, a Director of the Merchants Trust Company which he was instrumental in organizing, a Director of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co. and a Vice President of the Colonial Iron Company. In the Civil War he was made a Second Lieutenant of the 33d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, in the militia service of the U. S.—June 26, 1863, being subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant and honorably discharged August 4th of that year. He became First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 197th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, on July 22, 1864, and was honorably mustered out on November 11th of that year. Besides his connection with this Society he was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry and of the Philadelphia Club.

COL. DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH, who died suddenly November 7, 1899, in the 68th year of his age, was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., but was born in Lawrence County, Pa. His great-grandfather Nathaniel Irish a native of the Island of Montserrat, one of the West Indies, settled in the picturesque Lehigh Valley near Bethlehem, and there became a large land owner, and from 1741 to 1743 was one of the Justices of Bucks County, Pa. His grandfather Nathaniel Irish, on account of whose service in the Revolution he held membership in this Society, commanded a Company in Flower's Corps of Artillery Artificers and was an original member of the Cincinnati. The boy-



hood days of our fellow member were spent in Ohio and later in New Brighton, Pa. He was educated at Old Jefferson College now Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War he was engaged in the mercantile pursuits and the care of a substantial fortune which he inherited. On August 5, 1861, President Lincoln commissioned him a Captain in the 13th United States Infantry then commanded by William Tecumseh Sherman, in which regiment he served until he resigned from the army. He participated during the Civil War in the battles at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Nashville and other battles under Grant. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Arkansas Post, and Lieutenant-Colonel for similar service in the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he served with his regiment in the west, being stationed for a time at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and later in Colorado escorting and protecting government surveying parties. In April, 1866, Col. Irish resigned his commission in the army and returned to private life and until his death (except the most part of last year which he spent abroad in traveling) was engaged in looking after his extensive real estate interests in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He was elected a member of this Society, March 9, 1897, and a member of this Board succeeding the late Isaac Craig of Allegheny, March 14, 1899. He was looking forward with pleasant expectancy to this meeting of our Society, for he greatly valued his membership therein, when death claimed him suddenly whilst taking an evening walk near his home in the suburban part of Pittsburgh. Col. Irish never entered into public affairs, although deeply interested in all reform movements. Of reticent manner he made no pretenses of any kind. He was a consistent Christian gentleman. His home life was of the most refined character, and although his means were large his manner of living was ample without ostentation. He was kind to all but to none more than to the worthy old soldiers of the Civil War. Besides being a member of our own Society he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

GEORGE HIRAM GRIFFING, CAPTAIN, U. S. N., died at Ogden, Utah on November 11, 1899, whilst on his way home to Philadelphia from the Philippine Islands, whither he had gone May 1st, last, to take charge of the Government Naval stores. Captain Griffing was born in Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1839, a descendant of John Howland, of Mayflower fame, and of other early New England ancestors. In the first call for troops in 1861 young Griffing, on May 22d, enlisted in the

4th Connecticut Infantry (changed to 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, January 2, 1862) and served until May 21, 1864, when he was mustered out. He afterwards entered the United States Navy, wherein he remained for nearly 35 years as Acting Assistant Paymaster (Master), November, 18, 1864; transferred July 23, 1866; Passed Assistant Paymaster (Lieutenant), July 23, 1866; Paymaster (Lieutenant-Commander), October 3, 1874; Pay Inspector (Commander), reaching the rank of Captain and Pay Director. During the Spanish-American War he was located at San Francisco but was transferred to Manila early in 1899; the climate there did not agree with him and he became ill and was subsequently placed on sick list, with sick leave, and was on his way to the east to reach his family when he was suddenly taken ill and died as above noted. He was a member of various organizations, among others the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., the Mayflower Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

WYNN REEVES SEWELL died at his residence in Allegheny on December 9, 1899, aged 45. He was a graduate of Lafayette College in the class of '76, and studied law in Pittsburgh, and whilst never actively identified with the practice of law he maintained an office in that City. He was well known in the society of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was President of the Pittsburgh and University Clubs, the Allegheny Country Club, and of other social organizations. Mr. Sewell had traveled through all parts of Europe and the far east, and was extensively known in the city of his residence and its neighbors, and his sudden death was a shock to a large circle of friends.

NORMAN ROBERTSON died in Pittsburgh, January 1, 1900. He was born in New York City, March 11, 1860, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1872, where he resided until his death. He was engaged in the oil brokerage business and was a member of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange.

HENRY RIEHLE BROWN, Ex-State Senator, died at Norristown on January 12, 1900, aged 56 years. He was born in Philadelphia but removed to Plymouth Township, Montgomery County. In 1862 Mr. Brown assisted in organizing Company "D," 11th Regiment, Militia, was elected First Lieutenant, serving during the emergency, and again in 1863, under like conditions, he, with others, enlisted in Captain Samuel W. Comly's "Wissahickon Cavalry." In November of that year Mr. Brown entered the law office of Judge Smyser, at Norristown, and on November 13, 1866, was admitted to the Bar. He practiced in Philadelphia for a time, but afterwards abandoned law for mercantile pursuits; after two years in California, during which

time he acted as National Bank Examiner, he was called to Washington and afterwards was ordered to Kansas as receiver of a National Bank at Wichita ; he returned east in 1867 and engaged in law practice at Norristown, at the same time taking active interest in politics. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1881, serving one session to fill an unexpired term. In 1886 he was elected a State Senator and made an excellent record whilst serving at the State Capital. He occupied various minor offices in the various Republican Committees and in 1893 was elected Solicitor of the Board of County Commissioners. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a vestryman, warden and treasurer of St. John's Parish, Norristown.

STANLEY BRICKETT HADDOCK whose death occurred January 17, 1900, was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1852. In early life he engaged in business ventures, which proving unsuccessful, the remainder of his life was spent in retirement, having inherited a comfortable fortune from his parents. Mr. Haddock was a man widely known and popular with a large circle of acquaintances by reason of his social qualities. He was a member of the Union League, Art Club, New England Society, the United Service Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., having inherited membership in the latter organization from his brother, J. Hazeltine Haddock who was one of the three officers killed in the famous charge of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863.

HUGH JONES BROOKE, son of the late Francis Mark Brooke, long a valued member of this Society, died at St. Joseph's Hospital on February 24, 1900, in his 33d year. Mr. Brooke for a time was associated with his father in business. He resided at the University Club, where he was taken ill only a few days before his death. He was a well-known club man, a member of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other organizations.

LELAND BARKER POTTER, an account of whose death only recently reached this Society, died September 21, 1896, at the age of 64, in his home at Scranton, Pa., where for many years he was numbered among its leading business men, having literally grown up with that city, which was in its infancy when he located there in 1854, to begin a commercial career which extended over a period of 42 years. He was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., his youth however having been spent at Middletown, N. Y., and some years at Charlottesville, Va., subsequently locating at Scranton. Mr. Potter was deeply interested in this Society and was frequently present at its social functions.



On motion of Col. Josiah Granville Leach the report was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Society.

The report of the Treasurer being next in order, it was read by the Secretary, whereupon on motion the report was accepted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

There being no unfinished business, new business was called, and the Secretary read a printed communication from the Assistant General Secretary with reference to the proposed amendment to the Constitution which was introduced by Mr. Henry Cadle, of the Missouri Society at the meeting of the General Society held at Denver, Col., on April 19th last as follows :

To amend article 7 which reads

“The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of the General Officers and a representation not exceeding five deputies from each State Society, and the necessary expense of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies ”

by striking out the words

“of the General Officers and a representation not exceeding five deputies from each State Society ”

and inserting the words

“of two delegates from each State Society and one additional delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof ; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each delegate then present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by States”

so as to read in its amended form as follows :

“The regular meeting of the General Society shall be held every three years, and special meetings may be held upon the order of the General President or upon the request of two of the State Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two delegates from each State Society, and one additional delegate for every one hundred (100) members or major fraction thereof ; and on all questions arising at meetings of the General Society each delegate then present shall be entitled to one vote, and no votes shall be taken by states, and the necessary expenses of such meeting shall be borne by the State Societies.”

On motion of Col. Leach the amendment as proposed was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Edward Shippen moved that the thanks of the Society are due and hereby tendered to the Board of Managers for the faithful and efficient management of the affairs of the Society during the past year, which motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

Major James Edward Carpenter in alluding to the reason for the absence of the First Vice-President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, who has always taken such an active interest in the affairs of this Society, suggested that some expression should be made to him in the time of his bereavement and thereupon offered the following resolution which was carried unanimously :

*“ Resolved, We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Mrs. Christine Biddle Cadwalader, wife of our Vice-President Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader ; and the Society begs leave hereby to tender to him, and to those who mourn with him, the assurances of our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss which has befallen them.”*

There being no further new business the Society proceeded to the election of officers, etc.

The Secretary announced that in accordance with the action of the Society taken at its annual meeting on April 3, 1890, a committee is appointed annually to nominate officers, managers, delegates and alternate delegates to be voted for at the annual meeting ; the committee for this year, consisting of Edward Stalker Sayres, Chairman, Richard De Charms Barclay and Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, presented the following as the list of nominations :

## Pennsylvania

### Society of Sons of the Revolution,

April 3d, 1900.

Ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee to the Society for the Election of Officers, Managers and Delegates.

*President,*  
HON. WILLIAM WAYNE.

*First Vice-President,*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

*Second Vice-President,*

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

*Secretary,*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

*Treasurer,*

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

*Registrar,*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

*Historian,*

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*Chaplain,*

The REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

*Managers,*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

HON. JOHN B. MCPHERSON.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

PARK PAINTER.

*Delegates to the General Society,*

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

FREDERICK PRIME,

RICHARD PETERS, JR.

*Alternates,*

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

Mr. Edward Shippen moved that if there be no other nominations, the Secretary cast one ballot, representing the Society, for the gentlemen named through the report of the committee.

There being no other nominations the motion of Mr. Shippen was duly seconded and unanimously adopted and the nominees above named were declared by the Chairman to be the elected Officers, Managers, Delegates and Alternate Delegates for the ensuing year.

Captain Wayne in addressing the Chair expressed his thanks to the Society for the honor of being elected President of the Society for the twelfth time and assured him and the members of the Society that he appreciated the honor, and appreciated it highly, and hoped to be able to attend to the duties of the office.

Major James Edward Carpenter announced that the historical excursion to commemorate the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British would be made to Paoli on June 16th, next, upon which occasion Mr. Hampton L. Carson would make the historical address.

On motion of Mr. Frederick Prime a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert for the able manner in which he presided over the meeting. President Wayne put the motion which was unanimously carried.

After remarks by Mr. Dechert expressing his appreciation of the honor of presiding and congratulating the Society in having its President with it and hoping that for many years yet to come it might be his pleasure to be with the Society, there being no further business a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

WILLIAM WAYNE,     HENRY MARTYN DECHERT,  
*President.*                      *Chairman of Meeting.*

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,  
*Secretary.*

**Annual Sermon**  
preached in  
**Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,**  
**December 17, 1899.**

## Committee on Annual Church Service,

1899.

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RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.  
HON. HARMAN YERKES.  
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.  
CORNELIUS NOLEN WEYGANDT.  
JOHN HERMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.  
GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.  
CASPER DULL.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.  
HENRY KORN FOX.  
RUFUS MOODY PILE.  
GEORGE INGELS MACLEOD, JR., M.D.  
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE SIMS.  
SIDNEY FREDERICK TYLER.  
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, *Chairman*.

# THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SERMON,

PREACHED IN

Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,

December 17, 1899,

BY

Reverend Richard Henry Nelson,

Rector of St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.



“ And I will raise up for them a plant of renown \* \* \* Thus shall they know that I the Lord, their God, am with them and that they \* \* \* are my people, saith the Lord God.”—*Ezekiel xxxiv, 29-30.*

It has been claimed that men are made by circumstances, and that great lives can be accounted for by regarding them as products of the physical, social, and moral forces which were operative in their day.

There is some measure of truth in this contention, and, therefore, biographical science does well when it seeks to exhibit the man standing in the focus of many lights cast upon him by the various elements which composed the life of men in his time. But, after making due allowance for the operation of merely human forces in shaping character, it remains true that, at certain critical periods in the affairs of men, great leaders have arisen, in whose appearance we must recognize the working of a power more mighty than nature, and a purpose less blind than chance.

He whose life and whose death we commemorate to-day was one of the world's giant figures; a man who was the noblest product of his time; but, more than this, a man in whose arising to be a plant of renown, a thoughtful nation will recognize and know that the Lord their God is with them, and that they are His people. In order that we may miss no part of the lesson



which this day should bring to us, we must first consider Washington as the man produced by his times, and from this, go on to perceive in him the man whom God raised up to display His special and peculiar care for this nation.

It is not easy to compress into small space a sketch of Washington as he lived and developed character amid the social, political, and moral conditions which preceded the War for American Independence, and it is only in outline and suggestion that the picture can be drawn.

A gentleman by birth and education, and a representative of the best element which entered into the composition of colonial life in Virginia, he was the second in descent from one who came to this country to retrieve a fortune lost in the romantic but hopeless cause of the once royal Stuarts; and he was, therefore, an heir to traditions of self-sacrificing loyalty and persistent devotion, in the possession of which he was enabled to endure darker days than those which led to Marston Moor and Naseby, and to win a triumph which stands out in splendid contrast to the tragedy of Whitehall.

It is an attractive personality which we find in the Virginia home, sharing the vigorous and wholesome pursuits of the country gentleman.

The unexcelled horseman, riding to hounds, and entering with enthusiasm into the generous rivalry of a sport which develops both skill and courage. Then, returning to play the part of courtly cavalier amid gentler scenes: joining in the stately dance of the period, or sharing with well-bred temperance in convivial occupations which then, as in all times, offered dangers of abuse, but which may and should tend to the preservation of a proper balance between gravity and joyousness.

We may picture the youth developing powers of endurance and richness of resource amid the hardships of a surveyor's life in the wilderness, and increasing both of these in the perils of savage warfare.

We shall do well to study the slave-holder, learning from an institution which was not without peril to the master, lessons of



justice in command, together with that true pride of station which bears its noblest fruit in the courage that dares not yield.

We may read of his home life, and if the true record of this has robbed it of that idyllic simplicity and smoothness of current with which uncritical writers have sought to invest it, still it leaves us the stronger picture of a son whose thoughtful tenderness to his mother is not the less creditable because she was sometimes a source of trial ; and it tells us of a much importuned relative, whose fine discrimination found abundant exercise in giving powerful aid to worthy kinsmen, even while it declined to encourage the idle and the shiftless.

Much might be said of the religious atmosphere in which Washington lived, although it is far from probable that the most exhaustive of treatises on this subject would reveal that which he, in common with other self-respecting men, refused to display before a curious public.

We are told, in a gently satirical phrase, that the leading families of Virginia lived "in gentlemanly conformity to the Church of England." Taken seriously, and in its best sense, the phrase is descriptive of Washington. He lived in gentlemanly conformity to the Church of his forefathers : not a communicant of that Church, but one who, with considerable regularity, attended its services, and thereby signified his reverent acceptance of its belief.

It will not do to argue, from Washington's relation to the Church, more than may be fairly deduced from his actions, and it is impossible to prove from these that he ever reached that full standard of religious conviction and feeling which the Church holds up for imitation. At the same time, we are entitled to indignantly deny that his outward conformity to sacred observances was a cloak to cover unbelief, or a perfunctory concession to popular expectation.

Throughout that period of life in which religious habits are generally formed, he was removed from such associations as tend to develop this side of a man's nature, and at no time was he subject to influences such as would have been likely to direct his

religious acts into the ways of a normal Church relation. But that his conformity to the Church of England was honest, so far as it went, no one will deny, who is not prepared to strip Washington of those qualities which men demand of one another.

There remains but one element of those times to be considered, namely the influence upon Washington of the political ideas in which he was reared.

On this side, he breathed an atmosphere in which, for at least one hundred years, reverence for the Crown had been modified by consciousness of personal and colonial rights. The men who had entered into a wilderness and forced it to yield up its wealth, were not disposed to be altogether servile in their loyalty to a line of Kings around whom shone very little glamor of divine right, and in whom there was no small exhibition of human wrong. Since the days of Bacon's rebellion, royalty had been respected in Virginia with the reservation that royalty must respect the rights of a proud and fearless people.

We have briefly touched upon some of the elements which must be taken into account if we would understand how far Washington was the product of his times. These are some of the surrounding influences which helped to develop the man of physical and mental force, the man of courtly dignity, the man of cool judgment and resource, the man of reverence and godly fear, the man of patriotism and the lover of liberty.

But George Washington was more than all this, for he was the man whom God raised up to meet a crisis in the affairs of mankind, and to whom He supplied a spirit of wisdom of endurance and of unselfishness, in such measure, that, in the bestowal of these, we may recognize Divine handiwork, and may learn that the people to whom God sent a leader in the day of their need are a nation which He has guided and will guide to useful ends.

There are two qualities in men which deserve to be called *gifts*, because, where these are not bestowed by creative power, no amount of training and no force of circumstances can evolve them. These are the gifts of wisdom, and strength of heart,

and these are the two chief marks of God's hand in the character of George Washington.

The wisdom which could gaze into the seething caldron of events, and, through the conflict of many opinions, and the clamor of many interests, perceive the essential principles of federal union, of justice and peace, and of unselfish subordination of the parts to the whole, this was a wisdom like that from above which "is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy" (St. James, iii, 17).

We do not forget that other minds contributed to the establishment of this government upon foundations of unity, justice and peace; but we may claim for Washington that he, as the leader of the people, was not the least instrumental in setting forth that ideal of a popular government towards which our nation has steadily moved for more than a hundred years without exhausting its value, and from which we may not depart without danger of forfeiting the Divine favor which has thus far been signally displayed toward us.

Closely allied to this wisdom, which is "first pure," is that incorruptible integrity which was the crowning ornament of this great man's life, and his noblest legacy to those who should follow him in places of official responsibility.

Whatever else in the popular estimate of Washington may be modified by research into the details of his life, this, at least, stands unassailed, that he was an example of that unselfish devotion to country which men hold in highest honor, while they pour merited contempt upon the hireling who serves for personal ambition or gain.

Strength of heart is the other gift with which Washington was singularly endowed, and in this, no less than in the other particulars, he stands forth preëminently as the man whom God raised up for His people's need.

Dark days are recalled with the mention of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge; days when men's hearts were failing them for fear, and when not a few spoke of compro-

mise. But God had given to this new world a heart of heroic fortitude and unflinching patience, strong enough to endure the night, and to wait for the dawn of day at Yorktown; and for that strong heart our thanks are due to Him who created it for His wise purposes, and who confirmed it to the end.

Were it given to us to know all the secrets of that heart, we might learn that its bitterest struggles were not those endured against enemies without. The records of cabal and conspiracy to supplant the commander-in-chief; the disloyalty of jealous subordinates, and the criticisms which poured forth from envious or apprehensive minds; these make up a long and a dark chapter in the book of our hero's life.

That he endured all this in the nights of darkness, and that he was generous enough to forget it in the day of triumph, is enough to show that this man of great heart was a work of God whom circumstances could neither make or destroy.

For such an one we offer praise to God in this His Holy House, because we perceive he was of God's creation. In the outward circumstances of his life, we may recognize many influences which were instrumental in preparing him for his great work. At the same time we remember that not in the camps of military Europe, but in an American wilderness arose the man whom Frederick the Great pronounced the first general of the world; not in the diplomatic circles of the old world, but in the pure free air of the new, came forth the statesman whose fabric has lived to confound those who prophesied its failure, and who have learned to profit by its success.

In this we recognize a power greater than that of man, and a purpose toward our nation, in the face of which we turn from solemn thoughts of the past, to take up with renewed courage the work which our God bids us to do for the future.

Evacuation-Day Address,  
Paoli,  
June 16, 1900.

# Committee on Celebration of Evacuation-Day.

1900.

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# ADDRESS

OF

## HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON,

AT PAOLI,

June 16, 1900.



Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution :

Forty years ago I played in the rank and tangled grass which grew on this then neglected spot. I have never visited it since, and I was not a little curious, when first arriving on the ground, to compare the distinct recollections of my childhood with the appearances of to-day. In the year 1860, I passed the summer in yonder farmhouse, beyond the road, and frequently I would wander over here into a grove of trees considerably larger than at the present time. I observe that the old monument, which was then the only one, has been removed to the corner of the lot. It formerly stood among trees, surrounded by a low wall flanked with blue stones. I now see above the graves a nobler, a more graceful and imposing shaft, but there is little else to suggest, in these peaceful surroundings, that dark and tragic incident which forms an interesting part of the dramatic chapter in our history, relating to the defense of Philadelphia against the invasion of Lord Howe's army.

It was difficult for me then, and it is difficult now, to shake off depressing influences, largely attributable to the use of the word "massacre" and the extreme solitude of the place; the gloom which hung about it then, is present to me now.

There has been a protest from one of our most distinguished historians against the idea embodied in the word "massacre."

The late Dr. Stillé was in the habit of saying, when he observed that an annual celebration had taken place here, "I observe that they are still having a massacre at Paoli." I have noticed in the writings of well posted historians of this county a carelessness of expression which would lead the ordinary man to suppose, and many of us have the impression, that a "massacre" was committed upon a portion of General Wayne's troops when in retreat from the Battle of Brandywine, or when resting from the fatigues of that action.

The truth of history is more important than the preservation of any tradition, or the perpetuation of any legend; and in order to secure a proper historical perspective of the affair at Paoli, I shall endeavor, in a general sketch of the military movements which preceded and followed it, to place it in its proper setting, so that we can exactly appreciate the relation which Paoli bore to the movements of the Continental Army, and the effect which it produced upon the subsequent action of the Pennsylvania Line.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when actual hostilities commenced, the scene of military movements was in the neighborhood of Boston. The closing of that port, and the skirmish which had taken place on the green at Lexington, the running fight at Concord, and subsequently the battle of Bunker Hill, together with the endeavor on the part of the colonies to detach Canada from her allegiance, confined military movements, so far as the history of the thirteen colonies is concerned, entirely to the northeastern part of our territory. Anthony Wayne, whose name is imperishably associated with this spot—and I feel, standing in the presence of his great-grandson, that there is reverence to be attached to the mere utterance of that name—was at that time far removed from the immediate scene of action, having been sent to join the forces under Sullivan in the Canada expedition. He therefore had no part in any of the military movements culminating in the siege of Boston, nor in those which subsequently took place, until after the early part of the year 1777. Washington, in taking command of the Continental Army, invested the town of Boston. The whole effort of the



British appears to have been to subdue the colony of Massachusetts, believing that if they should crush her, and overcome her individual opposition, the other colonies would be so far overawed as to abandon the attempt to support her. Most of the British generals who subsequently became conspicuous in the Revolution, were present at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. Gage, Howe, Cornwallis, Clinton, were all there. The success of Washington in driving the British out of Boston, and compelling them to sail with their fleet to the City of New York, via Halifax, shifted the scene of action further south ; Washington withdrew his army from Dorchester Heights, and directed those troops which were returning from Canada, after the unsuccessful attack upon Quebec—and it was at the battle of Three Rivers that General Wayne had his baptism of blood—to concentrate in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga ; while he himself, with the main Continental Army, withdrew to Long Island to oppose the second effort on the part of the British to subdue an American city. The enemy sought, by the capture of New York, to cut the colonies in twain.

The disastrous results of the battle of Long Island followed ; Forts Lee and Washington fell into the hands of the British, and then began the retrograde movement on the part of the Continental Army across the Jerseys, where Howe and Cornwallis sped in pursuit of the rapidly shrinking army of Washington, during the latter part of the year 1776. This was the darkest period of the Revolution. The hopefulness that had spread through the American ranks after the British evacuation of Boston had become entirely dissipated through the subsequent success of the enemy, and the forces under the command of Washington fell rapidly apart. The enlistments of men were expiring. Owing to a short-sighted policy none of them had been enlisted for a sufficiently long period to create a stable force, and the Continental commander found himself retreating through the sands of Jersey with regiments dropping by the wayside, while a gloom akin to despair settled on American arms. Howe, pressing forward under the stimulus of Cornwallis, endeavored to bring

Washington to a stand and an engagement on the east bank of the Delaware, but with masterly skill the American threw his forces across the Delaware and then halted.

There is no finer illustration, when you consider it from a critical point of view, of a stern determination to hold an army together under adverse circumstances, and watch for an opportunity to strike back, than the resolution of Washington, after a long series of disasters, in suddenly pausing on the broken ice which choked the Delaware, and turning rapidly on the pursuing foe, cutting off the Hessians at Trenton, deluding Cornwallis by his campfires on Assunpink Creek, and, boldest of all, turning his flank and snatching a victory in his rear at Princeton, and then, with masterly strategy, falling back to a commanding position on the hills at Morristown, by which he threatened the British base of supplies, and could throw his army in the direction either of Philadelphia or New York, as suggested by the wavering movements of Howe. Perceive how entirely Washington's tactics foiled the purpose of the British general. Lord Howe, after his success at New York, having determined to capture Philadelphia, had pursued Washington, as he thought, to the point of exhaustion, and lo! as he reeled to his fall the affair at Trenton took place, and in less than two weeks Howe was shut up in the northeastern territory of New Jersey, and all his most carefully devised plans were brought to naught. It was exactly as if some hunted fugitive through these fields made a sudden turn, and immediately recovering strength, dealt a deadly blow at the pursuer, drove him back, reversed all his plans, and followed up that success by locking him in the corner from which he had started. Thus was Philadelphia saved.

Up to this time, the hero of this spot, except so far as his slight participation in the Canada campaign was concerned, had done nothing, but now he was summoned to the side of Washington. Lord Howe, finding himself thwarted in his effort to approach Philadelphia across the State of New Jersey, determined—still with his eye upon the central prize of the capital of the colonies—to reach it, if possible, by a more circuitous route. The sugges-

tion was made that with his fleet, just as he had sailed from Boston to New York, so should he sail from New York to Philadelphia. It was communicated to him that the Delaware River had been sown with obstructions, that the forts could not be passed, and that he would sacrifice much of his strength, and his prestige—if he had any left—by an effort to ascend the Delaware. If we are to credit Frank Moore's account of the treason of Charles Lee, the poisonous suggestion that the approach should be made by way of the Chesapeake was introduced into Lord Howe's mind by Lee, who had been taken as a prisoner in New Jersey just prior to the Battle of Trenton. Howe determined to enter the Chesapeake, and with a well appointed army of some eighteen thousand men landed at Turkey Point, in Maryland; and Washington, the moment the news reached him that the fleet was at least two hundred miles up the Bay, from the Capes, swung his army, which had been held in position for the purpose of checking a movement, if it were contemplated, on the part of Howe, of returning to the North and uniting forces with those of Burgoyne, to the banks of the Neshaminy, and thence marched into the State of Delaware, taking up a position on Red Clay Creek. There he prepared for the first pitched battle of the war, but observing that the movement of Howe and Cornwallis was designed to turn his right flank by crossing the Brandywine, and thereby shut him into that narrow space which would be included between the River Delaware and the creeks which I have mentioned, he immediately retired from Red Clay Creek and took up a position on the eastern bank of the Brandywine, posting Wayne's force, constituting the Pennsylvania Line, to guard Chadd's Ford.

I cannot enter into a description of the Battle of the Brandywine. Those historic hills are but a few miles away. Many of you have been on the spot, and know exactly the plan and issue of that battle. I am simply leading up to the part which the scene which took place on this ground forms in the general chapter of events.

During the Battle of Brandywine, Wayne held the British, or

rather the Hessians, in check all day long, with a degree of stubborn determination which marked him as the steadiest soldier of the army. Finding himself, however, through the defeat of Sullivan and of Greene, exposed upon his rear and his right flank, he was compelled to withdraw, and the American Army retired towards sunset from the field. Let no one suppose that Brandywine was a defeat for the Continental Army. The army was undismayed in spirit, unbroken in determination. In good order it retired to Chester. The British remained upon the ground in the neighborhood of the Birmingham Meetinghouse and Dilworthtown, and failed to follow up such advantages as they had secured. The battle took place on the 11th of September. On the 13th Washington had swung his army again between Philadelphia and the British, and pitched his camp in Germantown. With a determination to present an unbroken front to the advancing British, he pushed out along the line of the Lancaster road, and Swedesford road, at their junction, and on the morning of the 15th of September was prepared to give battle in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern and Whitehorse Tavern, the first of which is just about two and a half miles and the latter about five miles away from this platform.

Wayne's force, which had done such heroic service at Brandywine in holding Knyphausen in check, was thrown in to the advance to open the battle, and a sharp skirmish took place in the neighborhood of the Boot Road, the Indian Queen Tavern and the Old Goshen Meeting-house, when a violent storm, which I infer from the season of the year, and the account given of its length and severity, was the equinoctial storm, broke in fury and separated the combatants. Washington had some discussion with his generals as to whether the battle should be renewed after the storm was over on the high ground on this side of the Great Valley as it was called, the Chester Valley, glimpses of which you have caught as you approached this spot—or whether, because of the soft character of the ground he would have to cross, accompanied with the possible risk of loss of artillery, it would be better for him to withdraw to the Northern hills. The



latter counsel prevailed, and the consequence was, that when Knyphausen and Cornwallis pushed up their columns from Birmingham Meeting-house and the Goshen Meeting-house to join battle on the heights two and a half miles from here, they found that the American army had withdrawn to the opposite side of the valley in the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs.

That was the position from the 15th to the 19th. Washington's army was, so far as arms and equipments were concerned, in need of a re-supply, and he saw fit to withdraw to Warwick Furnace, from which the two cannon beside yonder monument were at some time brought, where there was an Ordnance Department, in order to refit and re-arm his men.

The plan in the mind of Washington to guard the approach to Philadelphia, was, inasmuch as Cornwallis and Howe had elected to move in this direction, so as to reach Philadelphia by the Swedesford Road through the Great Valley instead of by the way of Chester, to protect the fords on the Schuylkill river on the eastern side, at Swedesford and Fatland Ford, and thus prevent Cornwallis from crossing at the upper ferries, it being thought that he could not possibly attempt to cross the stream lower down, owing to the depth of the water. In fact, if we draw a line, almost in a northwesterly direction from here, we can touch the Schuylkill in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville or Parkers Ford. So that Washington, by guarding the upper approaches to the river, and throwing a portion of his army across the Schuylkill and marching down the eastern bank, could carry resistance to an attempt to pass the stream at Swedesford and Fatland Ford, in the neighborhood of Valley Forge. That was the position of affairs at the close of the 19th of September, and it clearly indicates that the American Army, instead of having been demoralized and beaten into a state of helpless confusion and anarchy by the result of the Battle of Brandywine, was not only able to maintain its organization and marching ability, but had done more than that—it had audaciously marched in the direction of the enemy, up the Lancaster Road, a distance of at least twenty-two miles, in order to again face Howe's army.

The plan then suggested itself to Washington, inasmuch as this was the native county of General Wayne, and he was born about a mile and a half from here, at Waynesboro, and was, therefore, familiar with this entire region, that he should throw Wayne's forces, supported by Smallwood, commanding the Maryland militia, across the Great Valley, right in the rear of Howe's army, to fall upon him as he moved in the direction of the Schuylkill, and cut off his supplies. There was no other person in the army to whom could be more safely entrusted so perilous a task, and I can scarcely conceive of anything finer in the matter of tactics, or in the conduct of what was in its nature a secret operation, than the manner in which Wayne, without the knowledge of the enemy, succeeded in marching all the way from Warwick Furnace across the Great Valley and took up his position on these hills, in this spot, in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern. So that the plan which was in the minds of these generals is perfectly apparent to us; while Washington resisted the effort on the part of Howe to cross the Schuylkill at one of the lower ferries, Wayne should fall on his rear, cut off his supplies, and capture his baggage train as the British moved north-east. Wayne took up his position for that purpose in this grove, then a dense woods on these hills, his line extending about a mile or a mile and a half. His men were ordered to sleep on their arms in order to fall on the British early the next morning, the moment they moved. He had reconnoitered a road which commanded their right flank, but the Tory spies, with which this region swarmed, communicated to Howe the exact position of Wayne's camp, and General Gray, with a force double that of Wayne's, was detached on the night of September 20th, to surprise him while here. A great deal of investigation has been expended upon the question as to whether or not it was truly a surprise. Dr. Stillé and other historians, who have resented the use of the word "massacre," are also resentful of the maintenance by some of the theory of a surprise, because it undoubtedly discredits the vigilance, the ability, and the readiness of Wayne to deal with the situation, especially upon ground with which he was personally so familiar.

In studying the matter so that I might present it in a clear and intelligible form, I have followed a professional inclination to take nothing at second hand, but go to the best sources of evidence. There certainly can be no better witness of the transaction than Wayne himself, and it is from Wayne's own letters and papers that my account is to be drawn. Wayne had been commanded by Washington—and the letters which Washington had written to him are easily accessible and can be studied—to remain so closely in contact with the British rear as to be able, if supported by Smallwood, to make an attack the moment the British moved. If he was not sufficiently near to the British line to do so, as he himself said subsequently, he would be very properly censurable for disobedience of orders. He had to hold his force dangerously close to the British line in order to accomplish his purpose. He was also promised the support of Smallwood, which never came, and when the British fell upon him, they did so with double the numbers which he had to oppose them. In the meantime Washington's whole plan had changed. He felt uneasy as to dividing his forces, because, with the bulk of the British army in the neighborhood of the banks of the Schuylkill, and the necessity on his part of throwing his forces across the river in order to encounter Howe as he advanced from the west to the eastern bank, he felt that he had left Wayne in the rear of the British army without adequate support, in a position of extreme danger, and the consequence was, he countermanded his order to fall on the British rear, and directed Wayne to join him at the earliest possible moment. That letter never reached Wayne. It was intercepted by the British spies, or Tories, who were perfectly familiar, not only with the location of his camp, but also with the secret approaches to it and the result was that the position of Wayne in this place of peril was laid bare to the British general, who laid his plans accordingly. A blacksmith in the neighborhood of the Warren Tavern, which is only a mile and a half north of here, down in the valley, on the Lancaster Pike, was impressed into the service. He conducted the British Army up that ravine which you ob-

served as you descended the flight of steps from the railroad platform this morning on alighting at Malvern Station—right up that ravine they approached, the pickets which Wayne had posted being bayoneted. The only notice that Wayne received was about an hour before the British fell upon him, which was in the nature, as he says, not of a military notice, but an intimation of approaching danger, from a boy belonging to some neighboring farmer, who had been captured by the British and made his escape, and who overheard a conversation among some of the officers that the American camp would be attacked that night. Wayne immediately took steps, as he himself testified before the Court Martial convened at his own request, to post pickets in different directions, and in less than an hour thereafter the line of British grenadiers, with their loads drawn from their arms, and approaching simply at the point of the bayonet, appeared, so that the attack fell on the right of Wayne's line where the artillery was posted. Wayne, promptly recognizing the weight of the attack, found it necessary to save, if he could, his ammunition, his stores and camp equipage, as well as the artillery. He issued an order to Col. Humpton to deploy by sub-platoons to the right, and then march off to the left, while he himself formed a line and made effective disposition for covering the retreat. Unfortunately Humpton in some way misunderstood the order, or he gave his own in such a doubtful, or, you may say, double-faced way, that it was not properly executed, and one part of the force went in the right direction, and the other part were brought within the light of their own fires, thus exposing their position to the British, who immediately charged them, bayoneting every man that they met. It was this feature of the attack, the bayoneting of the men carried to an extreme, which accounts for the words "British barbarity" on the face of yonder monument, for men after they were wounded, and men without arms in their hands, were cruelly bayoneted on the spot. In fact it is from the British chiefly that we derive our ideas of the severity of the engagement and the barbarous conduct of the British troops. One Hessian, whose letter I have read, declared



that four hundred and sixty Americans had been counted dead on the field of battle, that he himself had stuck them like so many pigs until blood ran out of his musket at the touch-hole. The dead, fifty-three in number, whose bodies were found the next morning, and which were interred in yonder spot by the neighboring farmers, were found to be mutilated, some having as many as seventeen wounds. Wayne met the attack, as he himself said, by a well delivered fire, checked the British advance, covered the line of retreat, and saved all his ammunition, all his artillery, and all his stores, with the exception of two wagons, according to his own account, although one historian has recently said eight; it makes but little difference, but with the greater part of his stores and all his artillery and arms he withdrew his forces, with what proved to be afterwards the loss of sixty-one men, to a safe position in the neighborhood of the White Horse.

That, in brief, is the truth, so far as the development of events is concerned which relate to the "massacre" at Paoli. Wayne having withdrawn, Washington was deceived by very clever tactics on the part of Lord Howe as to the exact point of crossing the Schuylkill. Howe made a feint which led Washington to believe that the upper ford would be attempted, Washington marched higher up the river than he otherwise would have done, and immediately Howe slipped down and crossed the river at Fatland Forge, just below Valley Forge, and found an unobstructed path into the city of Philadelphia.

Thus the second great object of the British army had been accomplished. They had failed at Boston; they had succeeded in New York; they had failed in their direct attack by land on the City of Philadelphia, but at last they had accomplished, by the circuitous movement by way of the Chesapeake which I have described, and by the movements in this immediate locality, the capture of the Continental Capital. Was the American army daunted? Was it broken into fragments and incapable of further resistance? So far from that, that Washington instantly perceived the fact that as long as the River Delaware was choked with obstructions and guarded by forts, the British had no free

communication to the city by way of the river for their supplies. He knew that a large part of the British forces had been detached for the purpose of attacking the forts on the Delaware while the remainder of their army was in the neighborhood of Germantown, and he immediately, with Wayne's complete concurrence, planned the attack at Germantown, a most brilliant and audacious effort, which would have succeeded if it had not been for one of those unfortunate occurrences which sometimes occur on the field of battle and turn victory into defeat, a heavy fog and the confusion which took place, because of the head of Greene's line coming up on the left flank of the American centre. But the spirit of the Americans was undaunted, and again Washington clung to his favorite plan to hem the British in, and in some way reduce their apparent victory into a fruitless contest by sealing them up in the City of Philadelphia.

The winter passed without any other engagement, and Washington withdrew his army to the holy hills of Valley Forge. Have we not asked ourselves the question why did he not house his army comfortably at Lancaster, or in Reading, where they would have had abundant shelter from the severity of the winter, and where they would have been in full possession of ample supplies? The answer must be that the great heroic heart, on which rested the whole fate of "humanity, with all its fears," "with all the hopes of future years" depending on the issue, preferred to starve, and to bleed, and to watch on those frozen hills, maintaining a vigil of liberty, turning his back on the shelter and the food and the comfort which he might have had, in order that he might so harry the region which lay about Philadelphia as to practically reduce to a state of starvation and submission under siege the British in Philadelphia. It is true the British opened up their line of communication by capturing the forts on the Delaware and clearing the channel; it is true that after stubborn resistance the works at Fort Mifflin, and Mud Island, and Red Bank, fell; but the winter sealed the river and cut off the British source of supplies, and although there was feasting, and dancing and rioting and revelry and neglect of order and discipline in the streets and

homes of Philadelphia during that dark winter, still, while the patriots were watching with undimmed eyes for the rising of the sun of victory, the British Army was shut in by an indomitable, unwearied, and unconquerable spirit which maintained its position through long and suffering months. During all this time of service, Wayne was ever active, not only in foraging in every direction, both in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, but sustaining by his presence, his activity and his zeal, the sinking fortunes of the cause.

On this day one hundred and twenty-two years, ago, the British ingloriously evacuated Philadelphia. Lord Howe's incompetency having been at last exposed to the eyes of his masters on the other side of the Atlantic, he had been relieved of command, and Sir Henry Clinton had been substituted. Clinton perceived that he could no longer hold Philadelphia, that its capture had been a very barren victory, accomplishing nothing, and hence he determined to withdraw to the city of New York. Then began, not the British advance, but the British retreat across the Jerseys, the exact counterpart of that which had taken place two years before, when Howe and Cornwallis, flushed with victory, pursued the hunted Washington, and Washington turned, and put them under lock and key.

Again the British withdrew, their third effort having absolutely failed. As they marched across the state which lay between the two leading cities of the colonies, the daring thought came into the mind of Washington to attack them as they marched. He put his plan before a council of seventeen generals, and but two of them, Wayne and Cadwalader, were in favor of the attack. Councils of war, it is said, do not fight, but this time Washington determined to take the advice of the minority, and placed Lafayette in command of the American advance, Wayne being directly in the front, and ordered the attack to be made. It must be a subject for some future historical painter to picture on immortal canvas the three figures of Lafayette, of Anthony Wayne, and Alexander Hamilton, riding side by side to battle, *triplex gemmis auroque corona*, the young Marquis of France, and the most

brilliant soldier of the Revolution, the son of Pennsylvania, pricking over the field of Monmouth like the fabled twins on the shores of Lake Regillus, with faces radiant with the joy of conflict, heaven-descended, with a mission to snatch a holy cause from defeat and disorder, and from the low treachery which the cunning of Charles Lee planned for the confusion of their hopes. Lee, riding at the head of the line to carry into execution the foul treason which had crept into his mind months before, when he had pointed out to the British the possible line of approach by way of the Chesapeake, by his rank superseding Lafayette and Wayne, ordered a retreat. The gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Line, placed in a position where he could attack with advantage, found himself suddenly both to the right and left lacking support. He reluctantly fell back in obedience to Lee's orders, who encountered the Commander-in-Chief riding in hot haste, with frowning brow and unwonted oaths on his lips, to know what was meant by the retrograde movement. On whom did the great Virginian rely for the redemption of the fortunes of the day? Was it on Greene, or Sullivan, or on Lee? No! he ordered Wayne into the breach. The fighting Pennsylvania regiments and battalions, which had so stubbornly contested the ground at Chadds Ford, the same Pennsylvania soldiers, who, from this ground, had been prepared to spring upon the rear and flanks of the British, the same Pennsylvania Line which had headed the attack in the streets of Germantown and driven the flying scarlet-coated grenadiers for two miles, from Chestnut Hill to Mount Airy, and from Mount Airy to Chew's house—these same soldiers, drilled as they had been under Steuben, during long hours of sacrifice on the hills of Valley Forge, harkening to the voices which called from this holy ground reminding them of the opportunity not for revenge but for redemption of honor, faced unflinchingly the most splendid soldiery of Europe, and held their ground until support came up, while Clinton staggered back with bleeding and broken regiments. No wonder that Wayne wrote: "Pennsylvania showed the path to victory." For a third time the British were shut up in the prison of New York.



Anthony Wayne, retiring for a short time from military scenes, and engaging, good citizen as he was, in the affairs of this county, was summoned by his great chief to perform that which is truly spoken of as the most brilliant exploit of the war, fitly to be compared with the attack which Wolfe made upon the Plains of Abraham. Washington perceived that the possession of the Hudson at West Point or at King's Ferry was necessary to keep open communication between New England and the other States—in fact, it was “the Key of the Continent”—and that this was threatened by the frowning fortress at Stony Point. He planned an attack and surprise. Wayne's hour had come. The fortress consisted of a ragged rock standing one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the Hudson, inaccessible on three sides, approachable by a sandy beach over which the men had to wade waist deep in water, guarded by a double row of abatis and by sally ports placed in such a position that an enfilading fire could be delivered on any approaching column. Wayne sat down and carefully planned his attack in advance, with Washington's sketch of previous plans before him, in two particulars changing the views of the Commander-in-chief, and, as Washington admitted, improving upon them. One hundred and twenty men were picked out for the storming party, with twenty men to head each column as a forlorn hope; sons of Pennsylvania, Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox each leading. Wayne himself conducted the expedition, with Colonel Fleury in the van. The Continental Treasury being bankrupt and Continental promises to pay being discredited throughout the entire army, the farmer soldier of Chester County pledged his own fortune, as well as his own life and honor to make the daring experiment successful; he promised that he would pay from his own pocket to the first man who entered the British fort the sum of \$500, to the second man \$400, to the third man \$300, to the fourth man \$200, to the fifth \$100; that he would recommend to promotion any officer who assisted in successfully entering the lines of the fort; and then himself taking command, having first written a farewell letter to his wife, and made his will the night before, in

terms which plainly indicated that he thought he was facing his last battle—he fell on the sand beneath the impact of a British bullet, and believing that his hour had come, he exclaimed “Carry me within the lines of the fort and let me die *there*.” The men charging home with desperate valor, carried all before them, and their leader wrote back to his chief: “The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnston, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.”

I know of nothing finer in correspondence than the letters which followed. Colonel Fleury was the first man in the fort. He wrote to Wayne and said, “The money which you have promised me, I ask you to divide among my men.” Col. Walter Stewart, of Maryland, said, “Divide the money which is to come to me among the men.” Then followed a series of letters indicating that jealousy and disaffection were abroad, and Wayne’s account of the affair was complained of as unjust to some of his officers; men who had commanded regiments and companies, and detachments, censured Wayne on the ground that he had given way to local prejudice and state pride, and had been unfair and partial in the account which he had transmitted to the Commander. Wayne replied to the charges that he had given way to State pride:

“If I know my own heart, I am as clear of local prejudices, as any Gentleman on this ground. \* \* \*

“Let us suppose for a moment, that I was to name every Officer who *had*—or in Similar Circumstances would have equally distinguished himself on that Occasion,—I am confident that I shou’d have to recapitulate the names of every Officer in the Corps, otherwise not have done justice to their merit,—& perhaps it would not have rested here, but must have gone down to every Non commissioned Officer & private,—the Absurdity is too Obvious to admit of a serious comment,—no, but says *Suspicion*—‘you ought to have placed other Officers at the head of the *Volunteers*, and not haven given one Command to Lieu’t Colo’ Fleury—who was a *frenchman*, & not belonging to any *particular State*, and the other to Major Steward—a *Marylander*, & the *forlorn hope* to Messrs. Gibbons and Knox who were *Pennsylvanians*.’

“In answer to which I need only observe—(& it will strike

every Military Gentleman)—that the two former were the only Field Officers in the Corps except Colonels Butler & Febeger, Lieut. Colo. Hay and Major Posey (who had other Commands Assigned them) that had a Competant, if any knowledge of the Situation of the Enemies works, or Approaches to them,—and which they had for many days previous to the Storm, made it their particular business to Obtain,—I therefore say, that upon every Principle, Military as well as Prudencial, they ought to have been placed at the Head of the Columns, and on this Ground I trust I shall stand justified to my General, & in the eye of the world for my conduct.”

Then noticing the threatening remark which had crept into the correspondence, he said “I am willing to submit to just criticism from anybody, *yet I put up with no man's insults.*”

The crowning glory of Wayne's achievement was that it was unstained by cruelty or revenge for Paoli. Let the lips of enemies commend him. General Pattison, commanding the British artillery wrote to Lord Townsend :

“The attack was commanded by a Brig'r Gen'l Wayne, and it must in justice be allowed to his credit, as well as to all acting under his orders, that no instance of inhumanity was shown to any of the unhappy captives. No one was unnecessarily put to the sword or wantonly wounded.”

Commodore George Collier in his Journal wrote :

“The laws of war give a right to the assailants of putting all to death who are found in arms ; justice is certainly due to all men, and commendation should be given where it is deserved. The rebels had made the attack with a bravery they never before exhibited, and they showed at this moment a generosity and clemency which during the course of the rebellion had no parallel.”

Stedman, then Commissary in the British Army wrote, in his history of the war :

“The conduct of the Americans upon this occasion was highly meritorious, for they would have been fully justified in putting the garrison to the sword, not one man of which was put to death but in fair combat. Colonel Johnson's conduct was most deservedly and justly censured.”

Later, the scene of the general operations having been shifted to the south, Wayne took an active and conspicuous part in



Virginia. He had his full share at Yorktown, and later, when sent into Georgia, he rid that state, which had been harried and overridden by the brigands of Carleton, of Indians and British, and earned the gratitude and plaudits of that commonwealth. Called from Georgia to South Carolina, it was he who relieved beleaguered Charleston, and thus closed the Revolutionary war.

Later, when the great territory of the northwest, which under an immortal ordinance had been dedicated to freedom, so that neither slavery nor any condition of involuntary servitude should exist, was under the menace of British posts at Detroit, at Erie, and elsewhere—when the Indians were swarming from the forests, drawing their scalping knives to repeat the horrors of Wyoming, when Washington's administration was disheartened by the awful news that Harmer and St. Clair had both been defeated, it was to the soldier of Pennsylvania that the great president turned in the hour of his agony, and it was Anthony Wayne who was sent again into the field, with his superb courage, his dauntless tactics, his skill and his discretion, as marked and as remarkable as his bravery, to rescue and open up that superb territory which lies between the Ohio and the Mississippi, so that it should never be trodden by the footsteps of a slave.

These, then, are his services. From Canada to Florida, from the surf-beaten shores of New Jersey to the Indian wigwams on the banks of the Miami, he had been engaged in battle, and then laid down his life under an attack of insidious disease, at the early age of fifty-one.

Sons of the Revolution, it is common to say that Anthony Wayne was mad. There was no madness in the sense that there was a lack of discretion, or an excess of recklessness in his temperament. He was as discreet, while as brave a soldier, as any one whose life can be studied in military annals. It was an angry exclamation on the part of a camp follower, who, justly punished for some indiscretion, in a moment of intemperate rage declared that "Anthony was mad," and the phrase was caught up as fitting in with the daring courage which at proper times he always dis-

played, and it has been handed down to a perversion of a true understanding of his really great military qualities ; so that even so distinguished, though I will not say so careful a writer as Washington Irving, has fallen into the error of never mentioning his name except with the addition of the odious epithet. If we run our recollections over the characters of the generals of the revolution in rapid comparison, what man of them, Major-General or Brigadier, will you find, who could be fitly named side by side with Anthony Wayne, not simply for the superb determination, skill, and audacious courage with which he would execute all plans, but for that far higher quality by which he would prudently and sagaciously plan and examine everything necessary to the success of a movement, before the hour of execution had come ? He had that remarkable gift, given to but few great military commanders, of detecting at a glance the strength and weakness of an enemy's position, and then with a rapid concentration of his own faculties, undisturbed by the agitation of the moment, but working in entire harmony, suddenly throw his strength on a given point, by intuition perceiving exactly what the peril of the hour demanded. An instance of this occurred at Green Springs, in Georgia, when he found himself thrown forward into such a position that with seven hundred men he had the whole of Cornwallis's army to attack, and they were closing in on both flanks as well as in front, when to retreat would have been madness—indeed he would have been cut off and surrounded—when quick as the flash of the lightning, by one of those military strokes of genius which mark consummate leadership, he instantly gave the order for a charge, and cut his way right through the British line, the audacity of the movement leading Cornwallis to suppose that there must be a heavy body of troops in the rear. As Cornwallis fell back, Wayne rapidly withdrew his forces, showing complete mastery of the situation, and by retreating still further, deceived Cornwallis into the belief that the whole thing was a manœuvre to develop an ambushade. The same trait was observable when he met an overwhelming force of Indians and English on a causeway in a swamp. He charged with desperate valor, because it was the height of prudence to do so.

The memory of this man should be suitably perpetuated. Westminster Abbey is crowded with monuments to those who performed far less signal or notable deeds. When Pompey and Cæsar returned with the spoils of plundered provinces, they had their days of triumph, and men and children "climbed to chimney tops to see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome."

Here a simple provincial soldier, educated as a farmer, but with a military genius vouchsafed to but few, uplifted by that glorious spirit which dares and which accomplishes, after nine years of generous self-sacrifice to a righteous cause, laid down his life that liberty might live.

















